

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors associated with low back pain between two groups of subjects. The first group consisted of 100 subjects who had been referred to a physical therapy clinic by their primary care physician because of chronic low back pain. The second group consisted of 100 healthy subjects who were recruited from a local health fair. Data were collected on demographic information, occupational history, lifestyle habits, and psychosocial factors. A chi-square test was used to compare the two groups. Results showed that the prevalence of most risk factors was significantly higher in the low back pain group than in the healthy group. These findings suggest that certain risk factors are more prevalent in individuals with chronic low back pain.

Keywords: low back pain, risk factors, prevalence, chi-square test

Introduction

Low back pain is a common problem affecting millions of people worldwide. It is often a disabling condition that can interfere with daily activities and work. There are many potential causes of low back pain, and it is often difficult to identify the exact cause in a given individual. However, research has shown that certain risk factors are associated with a higher prevalence of low back pain. These risk factors include age, occupation, lifestyle habits, and psychosocial factors. The purpose of this study was to determine if there were differences in the prevalence of these risk factors between two groups of subjects: those with chronic low back pain and those without.

The study was conducted at a physical therapy clinic and a local health fair. The first group consisted of 100 subjects who had been referred to the clinic by their primary care physician because of chronic low back pain. The second group consisted of 100 healthy subjects who were recruited from the health fair. Data were collected on demographic information, occupational history, lifestyle habits, and psychosocial factors. A chi-square test was used to compare the two groups.

Results showed that the prevalence of most risk factors was significantly higher in the low back pain group than in the healthy group. These findings suggest that certain risk factors are more prevalent in individuals with chronic low back pain. This information can be used to develop prevention strategies and treatment plans for individuals at risk of developing low back pain.

Conclusion

This study found that the prevalence of risk factors associated with low back pain was significantly higher in the low back pain group than in the healthy group. These findings suggest that certain risk factors are more prevalent in individuals with chronic low back pain. This information can be used to develop prevention strategies and treatment plans for individuals at risk of developing low back pain.

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INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
713	1, 2, 100	2/28/05	TD
714	2, 3, 5,	↓	↓
↓	6, 7		
710	10, 100		
711	162	↓	↓

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